THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1774. THE NUMBER 401.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

We would willingly oblige TATRUS *with his favourite Greek motto; but as we have not, at preſent, any of thoſe characters, it will be kind in him to excuſe us.*

MRS. RIND,

THOUGH I have the great averſion to appear in public, I cannot forbear, when philoſophy and ſcience call aloud for aſſiſtance, in oppoſition to illiterate boaſters and impoſtors. Notwithſtanding I lay myſelf open to the low, keen invective, of many whoſe characters will be but too juſtly drawn, in regard to the practice of medicine, I doubt not but I ſhall have the concurrence of every noble and generous mind in the truth of my aſſertions and facts. How deplorable is it for learning and merit when men neither of genius, nor the leaſt glimpſe of the rudiments of literature, take on themſelves ſo arduous a taſk! Men, ignorant both of art and ſcience, unacquainted with the common received maxims of *philoſophy, anatomy, chymiſtry, materia medica, inſtitutions*, or *practice of phyſic*. Are either of theſe branches of ſcience to be acquired, in perhaps an ignorant apothecary's ſhop, from a diſpenſatory? Surely not. How then does this pretended rude education (if it deſerves the honourable name of education) entitle a man to practiſe medicine? Is it becauſe they can adminiſter a vomit, cathartic, or apply a bliſter? Are they acquainted with the hiſtories of diſeaſes, their diſtinction, or the action of medicines? Is it from beating a mortar, or the vaſt unbounded ſcope of their reading in a diſpenſatory? Some there are of a more liberal education, who, after ſerving ſome years in a ſhop, obeying the commands of their maſters, to give ſuch a one a vomit, clyſter, &c. and in their leiſure hours paying ſuch ſacrifices to favourite Gods, as Bacchus and Venus, which ſeem to whet their intellects preparatory for going to London, where they walk through the hoſpitals in a very ſolemn, pompous manner, with as much wiſdom painted in their countenances as if their underſtandings were replete with ſolid judgment. There they receive the completion of their ſtudies; the dawning of the ſpirit of medicine begins; now it gives them the moſt comprehenſive views; juſt as anabaptiſts receive their religion, by inſpiration, enthuſiaſtic rapture, prophetic viſion, and the like pretences; for on no other principles can I account for their judgment. Attend! They purchaſe a mere farrago of many uſeleſs medicines, and come over and inſert in the public gazette, drugs both CHEMICAL and GALENICAL to be diſpoſed of; at the ſame time ignorant of the meaning of the word chymiſtry, much more ſo its uſe; and, as to galenical, what mean they by this formidable word? Do they either underſtand Greek or Latin? If they do even underſtand the latter, it is in ſuch a lame manner as not to capacitate them to read the plaineſt of that language. How then do they get an acquaintance with the works of Galen? I muſt refer it to the above principles; for I can find no other. In fact, there are few men who ever did read the works of Galen, and many pieces which are ſaid to be his are ſpurious, nor indeed is there any neceſſity for an intimate acquaintance with his works, unleſs it is for a profeſſor, who gives a hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of medicine, and the revolutions it has undergone by different ſects. Since this is the caſe, how does the diſpenſatory tribe, and hoſpital walkers, get acquainted with Galen, or any work of improvement? They are already equipped; attend to their unmeaning jargon, which with vulgar minds paſſes for intrinſic knowledge and ſolid judgment. Nor indeed is this ſo much to be wondered at, as the human mind is captivated with novelty, and fond of myſteries which ſeem to wear the garb of truth. Many of thoſe gentlemen, by an affected behaviour, a pretended gentleneſs and ſympathy of manners, ſo engage the eſteem of many as to paſs for men of the higheſt ability. Is it poſſible that men, ignorant of the ſcience they profeſs, who tamper with every conſtitution they can, who deprive families often times of perſons on whom their happineſs, their all, depend, ſhould feel the ſofter emotions of humanity? To this it is replied, they do all they can—the beſt of men can do no more; and why ſhould anxious care perplex them when they have diſcharged their duty? The excuſe is poor indeed! for how happy would it be for the generality of mankind to truſt to the kindly efforts of nature than be blindly led by perſons as ignorant of medicine as themſelves? Gentlemen who practiſe from inſtinct, or an interior impulſe, oppoſing nature, and interpoſing the moſt ridiculous theories, offſprings merely of the loweſt imagination and moſt uncultivated reaſon, ſuggeſted by incoherent ideas which croud upon their minds, and deduced from facts which never exiſted but in their own whim and caprice. We have lately had a gentleman in our colony, who profeſſes himſelf an adept in the ſcience of medicine, and particularly for the operation called the cataract; his advertiſement begins in a very learned, pompous ſtile, from Horace: *Qui viſum, vitam dat.* After he has expreſſed the wiſdom of God, in the ſtructure of ſo delicate and tender an organ as the eye, in the moſt pathetic language, ſuited to draw the attention of the vulgar, he goes on to mention his ſucceſs in couching, without his failures, and his intended charity to indigent objects. Has he performed his promiſe? No! the perfidious traitor has drained the unhappy ſufferers of their money with only momentary viſion. Cannot the abuſe of illiterate jargon and infamous impoſture be expelled? With every generous mind it muſt; but the appearance of wiſdom, with the vulgar, under a veil of myſtery, will ſtill be prevalent. Every natural philoſopher, who is any way acquainted with viſion, muſt view him in his native light. As to the operation of couching, where the chryſtalline lens are depreſſed below the vitrious humour, muſt it not appear that its detention there muſt depend on the ſtate of viſcidity or tenuity of that humour, which to the intended operator is entirely unknown. Should we not then prefer that of extraction, when we know, by experience, the operation to be leſs dangerous and more ſucceſsful? If the lens, which often happens in couching, ſhould get upon the entrance of the optic nerve, viſion would ſtill be obſtructed, as it is by that organ that the picture of any object is repreſented to the mind. Beſides, later obſervation evinces it to be the eaſieſt and moſt effectual method of [illegible]ng viſion, when the loſs of it depends on a too great viſcidity or opacity of the cryſtalline humour. With regard to ſome of our practitioners, how often do we ſee them, when called to a patient, give their diſeaſes the moſt ridiculous, unmeaning names, as *bilious gaol* fevers, in language ſeemingly the moſt pompous, learned, and formidable! The former would incline us to imagine, by its name, the bile to be the cauſe of the diſeaſe.

If it would not cauſe me to ſpin out too great a length, I would mention every author who has the leaſt weight in ſupporting ſuch an erroneous opinion, and confute them from the moſt ſelf-evident and undeniable facts. Surely if it was, the expulſion of it by purgatives would remove it; whereas we find a repetition of them pernicious, producing the utmoſt debility, incapacitating nature, to ſupport herſelf under the diſeaſe. In *cholera*, where every perſon allows the bile to be the cauſe of the diſeaſe, the cauſe of the violent deſections and vomitings, is the fever primary, or of long duration? Here opiates, where the pain and ſpaſmodic contraction of the ſtomach and bowels are great, the moſt lenient purgatives will effect a cure in two or three days, at moſt, if the violent action of vomiting has not brought on inflammation and gangrene. If the bile was the cauſe of true fever, why will not this diſeaſe continue a greater length of time? With as much propriety the yellow fever of the Weſt Indies, the plague itſelf, may be termed a bilious fever, as what commonly goes under that denomination, which is only a variety of the Tertian type. Look at Monſieur Senac's treatiſe: "*De recondita febrium intermittentium tum remittentium natura*, &c." (late phyſician to the King of France) who wants to eſtabliſh the doctrine in the moſt poſitive terms; indeed, wants to force it upon us without fact, or the conſultation of our own reaſon. After endeavouring to ſupport the bile being the cauſe of the diſeaſe, he ſays "*Qui hæc in nervis quæſiere, otioſi potius ſpeculatores, quam medici curationi intenti mihi viſi ſunt.* In a few pages afterwards, how diſſatisfied is he with this bold and daring aſſertion, when treating "*de frigore febrili. Non alii autem cauſæ immediatæ, quam nervis quadam occulta cauſa in motum actis, tribui poteſt affectus hic; patet id ex variis exemplis in praxi occurrentibus!* This term rather ſeems a veil for the ignorant, who will not apply themſelves to diſcover the true forms of diſeaſes, and of conſequence, to know at what time proper medicines are to be adminiſtered. In moſt of thoſe fevers termed bilious, we evidently ſee them begin in an intermitting form, when, by delay of the patient to call in proper aſſiſtance, or the impru-dence of quacks, they are changed into remittants, and ſo, at length, into continual, when ſcarce a remiſſion is obſerved, and again frequently decline into their original form. The moſt frequent type of fevers in this country are thoſe of the Tertian tribe, particularly the *tertiana duplex*, of Le Leghorne, and other authors; and as the character of it is moſt juſtly given in Cullino Noſology, whoſe noble and towering genius nothing eſcapes, I ſhall here relate it: "*Tertiana quotidie revertens, paroxiſmis inæqualibus, alternis ſimilibus.*" The Boerhaavians, who want to eſtabliſh a compound cauſe of fever, one part of it producing the cold fit, the other the encreaſed action of the heart and arteries, are plainly embarraſſed, and Boerhaave, knowing the inſufficiency of his doctrine, adds an "*inertia vis nervea*," which his commentator *Vanſevieter* endeavours to prove. As to part of Dr. Boerhaave's cauſe, the *lentor* or *viſcidity* in the capillary extremities of arteries, producing cold fit, it never exiſted but in imagination; for where they ſuppoſed this to be the greateſt, as in cullammatory fever and phlegmaſiæ, Mr. Hewſon, of London, late diſſector to Dr. Hunter, has proved to be in a greater ſtate of tenuity. A difference of ſentiment will always remain in a progreſſive ſcience like medicine, and one ſo comprehenſive. The bias of education will have its full force, and the difficulty of forming a new ſyſtem, adapted to fact, will prevent the indolent and attached friends to the earlier impreſſions of youth from proſecuting ſo laudable an engagement. I am even credibly informed, that ſome go ſo far as to practiſe medicine by noſtrums from negroes; witneſs a moſt notorious inſtance. One Y——s, of Caroline, the moſt infamous and illiterate quack that is to be met with in the annals of hiſtory, yet he is of ſuch diſtinguiſhed fame as to get practice from the moſt remote parts of our colony. My only deſire is, for ſuch perſons hinted at to turn their eyes in on their conſciences, how black, how horrid, how deteſtable, will they appear! Philip beautifully expoſes the character of a phyſician (as Rollin relates it) named Menecrates, who had the vanity to take upon himſelf the ſirname of Jupiter Servator, upon account of ſome extraordinary cures he had wrought, which he attributed wholly to his own ſkill. Having invited him to dinner, he was placed at table by himſelf, on which was ſerved up a veſſel ſmoaking with incenſe. The doctor at firſt thought himſelf highly honoured, but having nothing to eat during the reſt of the entertainment, he ſoon perceived the meaning of the ſmoak of the incenſe; and thus, ſerving for a laughing ſtock to the reſt of the company, he went away hungry from the feaſt with the title of Jupiter, and the ſhame he had ſo juſtly deſerved, in aſcribing to his own abilities a ſucceſs derived from Heaven. Many are deſirous to be held up as ſpectacles to public view, or at leaſt their characters intimate their deſires: Their merits, if they have any, ſhall not be unapplauded, or their ignorance and villainy uncenſured!

TATRUS.

NAPLES, *September* 28.

THEIR Sicilian Majeſties returned from the iſland of Procita on Saturday laſt in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their Majeſties return to this city an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been diſcontented at the high price of proviſions (ſome eſſential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ſhips with cheeſe for Naples, which produced a great ſcarcity of that neceſſary article at Palermo. Theſe ſhips, however, were ſtopped juſt without the harbour, and their cargoes ſold at the market price, to the people, by order of the Prætor Prince Caſſaro, who was ſoon after ſeized with the ſtrangury, and died the 20th inſtant. This nobleman having been attended during his illneſs by the viceroy's ſurgeon, a ſuſpicion aroſe amongſt the rioters that the viceroy wiſhed his death; whereupon they proceeded, to the number of about thirty thouſand, to the viceroy's palace, where the Prince Pietra Perſia, ſon of the Prince of Buttera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about 20 years of age, happened to be with the viceroy. This young nobleman ſeeing them enter the apartment, reſolutely aſked what they would have; and upon being anſwered the life of the viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name

of his family, that they ſhould forbear, ſaying, ſpare the life of this innocent old man, or firſt take mine. This ſpirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to ſpare the viceroy's life on his account, but inſiſted that he ſhould inſtantly quit the kingdom; upon which the prince attended him to the water ſide, where a Genoeſe veſſel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters having detected one of their number ſecreting ſome of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life loſt during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the archbiſhop for their viceroy.

STOCKHOLM, *September* 28. The dyſentery rages with great violence in ſome provinces of this kingdom. In the diſtrict of Wingaker, conſiſting of 7000 ſouls, 122 have died of this diſorder, in leſs than 3 months.

LONDON, *October* 26.

A SNOW PACKET from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with ſome Creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themſelves maſters of Merida in Mexico.

By ſeveral recent diſpatches from Paris we learn that ſomething bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Verſailles; and the courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conſpiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the King of France inſtantly to declare war againſt Great Britain, or, in caſe of refuſal, to have ſeized his perſon. The diſpatches actually mention that the Duke de Broglio abſolutely told his Majeſty that he would go to Turin as ambaſſador extraordinary, and that the Count de Guignes muſt and ſhould depart that very inſtant for the court of Great Britain. Happily for the King, the Duke d'Aguillon, who had previouſly intimated to his Majeſty the general outlines of his conſpiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before theſe bold demands upon the King were made by the Duke de Broglio; when the King ſeeing the neceſſity of ſeeming to give way to the Duke de Broglio, pretended to yield himſelf up entirely to him. The Duke de Broglio, overjoyed with this conqueſt, was going from the King's apartments; but to his great aſtoniſhment, was preſented with the letter de cachet in leſs than a minute de par la roy. The denouncement of this plot ſeems to account for Lord Stormont's long abſence from the court of Verſailles; for had it ſucceeded, and had Lord Stormont been there on the ſpot, it is far from being improbable but his perſon, or at leaſt his papers, would have been ſeized."

Extract of a letter from Worceſter.

"On Tueſday laſt the following gentlemen were nominated at the Town Hall, to ſucceed the late Mr. Crabb Boulton in parliament, viz. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Withers, and Mr. Rous. The numbers were almoſt twenty to one in favour of Mr. Kelly, the other candidates being very much hiſſed, while he was carried in triumph through the city by the freemen, who filled the air with liberty, trade, and Kelly, forever!"

A letter received laſt Friday from Burges, by a gentleman at the weſt end of the town, aſſures us that on the night preceding the date of the letter, at ten o'clock, all the ſuperiors of the Engliſh college of Jeſuits in that town were ſuddenly expelled and turned into the ſtreet, to the great ſurprize and amazement not only of themſelves, but of the whole town. The ſtudents, or young Jeſuits, were ſuffered to remain; but they reſented the inhuman treatment of their ſuperiors ſo much, that they tore and deſtroyed almoſt all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deſerted the college, to take their fate along with their ſuperiors.

DUBLIN, *November* 1. The Shepherdeſs, Wright, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flaxſeed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overſet in a gale of wind off Uſhant, on the French coaſt, and totally loſt, the 9th inſtant. The captain and crew were taken up by a Weſt Indiaman, from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantz.

PICTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HERE a man, or ſomething like a man, lies aſleep. He is ſurrounded by other European figures. One pulls him by the noſe, another kicks him on the breech, a third raps him on the knuckles, &c. &c. and if he ever wakes, it is only to ſay to them, in a weak and timid voice, "good gentlemen, forbear, and let me ſleep in peace: Is it not cruel in you thus to ill uſe and meddle with a poor devil who does not want to meddle with you?"

To the PRINTER *of the* GLASGOW JOURNAL.

SIR,

SEEING advertiſed maxims for playing the game of whiſt, I thought it might furniſh a hint to ſome ingenious author for compiling maxims for playing the game of life. As in whiſt there are four ſuits, diamonds, ſpades, clubs, and hearts, ſo in the game of life are four virtues, juſtice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. As in whiſt much of your ſucceſs depends on the goodneſs of your partner, ſo in life proſperity greatly depends on the virtuous endowments of your nuptial conſort. I am ſorry to add, that in life we are obliged to make what we can often by tricks, as well as by honours; and in life alſo the moſt conſpicuous figure is made by kings, queens, and knaves; that is, knaves, or knights of induſtry. Little account is made of the poor plebeian cards; but the ace, ſuperior to all, is the virtuous man.

ANECDOTE *of Sir* ROBERT WALPOLE.

DURING the run of the Beggar's Opera, ſoon after its firſt repreſentation, Sir Robert ſat in the ſtage box; and when Lockit came to the maſterly ſong,

(When you cenſure the age
Be cautious and ſage,
Leſt the courtiers offended ſhould be:
If you mention vice or bribe,
'Tis ſo pat to all the tribe,
That each cries that was level'd at me)

An univerſal *encore* attended the performance, and the eyes of the audience were immediately fixed upon Sir Robert, againſt whoſe conduct Gay is ſaid to have taken up his pen. The courtier, however, with great preſence of mind, joined heartily in the plaudit, and *encored* it a ſecond time, with his ſingle voice; which not only blunted the poet's ſhaft, but gained a general huzza from the audience.

The following EPILOGUE *was lately ſpoken by Mr.* GOODMAN, *of the* AMERICAN COMPANY *of* COMEDIANS, *the laſt night of their performance in* Philadelphia.

TO ſtrike with magic touch the attentive ear;
To draw from pity's eye the generous tear;
To ſooth the heart, and feel another's woe;
To catch th' uplifted ſword, and ſave the blow;
To wake with melody the breathing lyre;
To warm the ſoul, and animate its fire:
Labours like theſe, in far ſublimer lays,
Be crown'd with laurels, and unenvied bays!

Shou'd friendſhip move poor *me* to paint diſtreſs,
For I can *feel*, ye rich! tho' not *redreſs*;
O cou'd each gen'rous heart, whoſe tears will flow
For *others* griefs, but mitigate *their* woe!
Then wou'd the world in happy concord join,
And warring nations feel the change divine,
Friendſhip and love erect their ſacred throne,
And hail ſweet peace, an offspring of their own.
But I, alas! by fortune plac'd ſo low,
Muſt check my fond ideas as they flow,
What! cries the proud, ſhall paltry play'rs engage
To preach up reformation to the age?
Shall they, whoſe borrow'd wit can ſcarcely raiſe
The ſnigg'ring leer, or vulgar ſhouts of praiſe;
Shall they by reaſon, or by judgment ſhine,
Whoſe "*ten low words oft creep in one dull line?*"
Mere *ſtrollers*, ſo our chronicles have ſhown—
Like Hamlet's ghoſt—*they're here—they're there—*
they're gone!

To theſe good gentlemen I'd ſpeak one word
(A ſ[illegible]ow, gave counſel to his lord)
Th[illegible] mur'd to bear the public jeers
Of ambling authors, in their awkward geers,
Yet can we whip and cut the comic muſe,
And beat, if virtue drives, whene'er we chuſe;
Or if with tragedy we'er loaded deep,
We mourn MONIMIA, and for virtue weep,
Praiſe *virtue's* cauſe in whatſoe'er we ſay,
For *ſhe's* the heroine whate'er we play.

Thus BELISARIUS, ſcam'd with many a ſcar,
The poor returns of long and painful war,
Whoſe mind with *virtue*, and with *truth* elate,
Beyond the vaſſals of inglorious ſtate,
'Twas then he ſpoke aloud this firm decree,
"My *ſons—be* VIRTUOUS, *and, my ſons—be* FREE."

[*Taking leave.*]

Ladies, the favours which your bounty ſhow
Will raiſe my gratitude, *where'er we go*;
And now, kind gentlemen, with heart ſincere,
I take my leave, and thank your goodneſs *here*.

BOSTON, *December* 13.

SINCE our laſt arrived here Capt. Coffin, not only with the plague (TEA) on board, but alſo with the ſmallpox. As tea is of a drawing quality, it is ſuſpected it has ſucked in the diſtemper, and therefore, if permitted to be landed, it is preſumed there would be no purchaſer.

The East India company tea commiſſioners ſtill remain immured at Caſtle William. Their obſtinacy has rendered them infinitely more obnoxious to their countrymen than even the ſtampmaſters were. Their zeal in the cauſe againſt the liberties of America muſt be allowed to be indeed ſingular, for which their names will be tranſmitted to poſterity with tenfold infamy. If Mr. Roch, the owner of Capt. Hall's ſhip, does not intend ſhe ſhall depart directly with the tea ſhe brought, he ought explicitly to declare it, that the people may know what to depend upon, and how to conduct themſelves. It does not appear that ſhe is yet in readineſs, or that he has even made a demand at the cuſtomhouſe for a clearance. The minds of the public are greatly irritated at his delay hitherto to take this neceſſary ſtep towards complying with their peremptory requiſition.

To our utter aſtoniſhment, confuſion, panic, diſtreſs, &c. &c. &c. we are adviſed by a gentleman, trembling for the ſafety of the world, that the terrific illuſtrious and moſt numerous armies now cooped up in Caſtle William, to countenance and protect the diſcomfited tribe of penſioners, placemen, commiſſioners, and conſignees, there reſident, have cleaned and loaded their muſkets, have charged the cannon, even the 42 pounders, have ſtationed a large battalion on Governor's Iſland, and planted artillery there, and that his Excellency the Honourable John Montague, rear admiral of the Blue, has placed his formidable ſquadron with ſuch addreſs and thorough knowledge of naval operation as to alarm and terrify all America. The univerſal conſternation at theſe important movements is paſt deſcription, and the ladies are apprehenſive that the muſty teas, kindly conveyed to them from London, will be crammed down their throats with all expedition.

HONONCHROTONTHOLOGOS.

By a gentleman, laſt from London, we are told that the Americans are treating the tea juſt as they expected in England.

NEW YORK, *December* 20.

ON Thurſday the following advertiſement was handed about the city: "The members of the aſſociation of the ſons of liberty are requeſted to meet at the City Hall, at one o'clock, tomorrow (being Friday) on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance; and every other friend to the liberties and trade of America are hereby moſt cordially invited to meet at the ſame time and place.

Thurſday, New York, Dec. 16. } *The Committee of the Aſſociation.*"

December 17, 1773.

IN purſuance of this advertiſement, although the weather was bad, at one o'clock P. M. a very numerous and reſpectable number of the citizens met at the City Hall, when Mr. John Lamb, a member of the aſſociation, addreſſed the meeting, and informed them that he was deſired by a number of his fellow citizens to communicate to them that there were ſeveral letters received from the committee of correſpondence of the town of Boſton, and a letter from Philadelphia, relative to the importation of the East India company's tea, which it was deſired might be communicated. The letters were accordingly read, and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was choſen to anſwer thoſe letters, and to correſpond with our ſiſter colonies on the ſubject of the dutied tea. The aſſociation of the ſons of liberty was then read, and is as follows, viz.

The ASSOCIATION *of the* SONS *of* LIBERTY *of* NEW YORK.

IT is eſſential to the freedom and ſecurity of a free people, that no taxes be impoſed upon them but by their own conſent, or their repreſentatives; for, "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take when he pleaſes to himſelf?" The former is the undoubted birthright of Engliſhmen, to ſecure which they expended millions, and ſacrificed the lives of thouſands. And yet, to the aſtoniſhment of all the world, and the grief of America, the commons of Great Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and deteſtable ſtamp act, reaſſumed the power of impoſing taxes on the American colonies, and inſiſting on it, as a neceſſary badge of parliamentary ſupremacy, paſſed a bill, in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, impoſing duties on all glaſs, painters colours, paper, and teas, that ſhould, after the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the lords, obtained the royal aſſent. And thus, they, who from time immemorial, have exerciſed the right of giving to, or withholding from, the crown, their aids and ſubſidies, according to their *own free will and pleaſure*, ſignified by their repreſentatives in parliament, do, by the act in queſtion, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the ſame right. As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our ſlavery, and would ſap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we ſhould become ſlaves to our brethren and fellow ſubjects, born to no greater ſtock of freedom than the Americans, the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the merchants and inhabitants of the antient American colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great Britain, until the above mentioned act ſhould be totally repealed.

This agreement operated ſo powerfully to the diſadvantage of the manufacturers of England that many of them were unemployed. To appeaſe their clamours, and to provide the ſubſiſtance for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the parliament, in 1770, repealed ſo much of the revenue act as impoſed a duty on glaſs, painters colours, and paper, and left the duty on tea, as *a teſt of the parliamentary right to tax us.* The merchants of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, having ſtrictly adhered to the agreement, ſo far as it related to the importation of articles ſubject to an American duty, have convinced the miniſtry that ſome other meaſure muſt be adopted to execute parliamentary ſupremacy over this country, and to remove the diſtreſs brought on the East India company by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to encreaſe the temptation to the ſhippers of tea from England, an act of parliament paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, which gives the whole duty on tea, the company were ſubject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchaſers and exporters; and when the company have ten millions of pounds of tea in their warehouſes, excluſive of the quantity they may want to ſhip, they are allowed to export tea, diſcharged from the payment of that duty with which they were before chargeable. In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ſhips, application was made by the company to the captains of thoſe

ſhips to take the tea on freight; but they virtuouſly rejected it. Still determined on the ſcheme, they have chartered ſhips to bring over the tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they ſucceed in the ſale of that tea, we ſhall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty. Therefore, to prevent a calamity, which of all others, is the moſt to be dreaded, ſlavery, and its terrible concomitants, we, the ſubſcribers being influenced from a regard to liberty, and diſpoſed to uſe all lawful endeavours in our power to defeat the pernicious project, and to tranſmit to our poſterity thoſe bleſſings of freedom which our anceſtors have handed down to us, and to contribute to the ſupport of the common liberties of America, which are in danger of being ſubverted, do, for thoſe important purpoſes, agree to aſſociate together, under the name and ſtile of the SONS of LIBERTY of NEW YORK, and engage our honour, to and with each other, faithfully to obſerve and perform the following RESOLUTIONS, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, that whoever ſhall aid, or abet, or in any manner aſſiſt, in the introduction of tea, from any place whatſoever, into this colony, while it is ſubjected by a Britiſh act of parliament to the payment of a duty, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

2d. Reſolved, that whoever ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting in the landing or carting of ſuch tea from any ſhip or veſſel, or ſhall hire any houſe, ſtorehouſe, or cellar, or any place whatſoever, to depoſit the tea, ſubject to a duty as aforeſaid, he ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

3d. Reſolved, that whoever ſhall ſell or buy, or in any manner contribute to the ſale, or purchaſe of tea, ſubject to a duty as aforeſaid, or ſhall aid or abet, in tranſporting ſuch tea by land or by water, from this city, until the 7th Geo. III, chap. 46, commonly called the revenue act, ſhall be totally and clearly repealed, he ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

4th. Reſolved, that whether the duties on tea impoſed by this act be paid in Great Britain, or in America, our liberties are equally affected.

5th. Reſolved, that whoever ſhall tranſgreſs any of theſe reſolutions we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connection with him.

New York, Nov. 29.

Mr. Lamb then put the queſtion, whether they agreed to the reſolutions? It paſſed in the affirmative, *nemine cantradicente.*

The mayor and the recorder came into the meeting, and informed them that they had a meſſage from government to deliver to the people, and to take their ſenſe upon it; whereupon it was agreed that the mayor ſhould deliver the meſſage, which he accordingly did in the words following:

"Gentlemen, I have a meſſage from government to deliver to you: The governor declares that the tea will be put into the fort at noon-day, and engages his honour that it ſhall continue there till the council ſhall adviſe it to be delivered out, or till the King's order, or the proprietor's order is known, and then the tea will be delivered out at noon-day. Gentlemen, is this ſatisfactory to you? This was anſwered with a general no, no, no.

Mr. Lamb then read to the people the act of parliament that impoſes the duty on tea imported into America, and, after making ſome pertinent remarks on the commons of Great Britain's giving and granting the property of the Americans, and that the duty was due on the landing of the tea, put the following queſtion: "Is it then your opinion, gentlemen, that the tea ſhould be landed under this circumſtance?" This was carried ſo generally in the negative that there was no call for a diviſion.

Whereas this body is informed, from unqueſtionable authority, and the letters that have now been read, that the patriotic inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boſton, have determined that no tea ſubject to a duty by a Britiſh act of parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, ſhould be landed in either of thoſe places.

Reſolved, *nemine cantradicente*, that this body highly approve of that ſpirited and patriotic conduct of our brethren of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boſton, in ſupport of the common liberties of America. Then the queſtion was put, whether this meeting ſhould be adjourned till the arrival of the tea ſhip, or be diſſolved. It was carried, that the meeting ſhould be adjourned till the arrival of the tea ſhip.

Voted, that theſe proceedings ſhould be publiſhed, and tranſmitted to the committees of the other colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES *for the province of* PENNSYLVANIA, *Wedneſday, December* 15, 1773.

MR. Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſpeaker of the honourable houſe of repreſentatives of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware, dated the 25th of October laſt, encloſing a copy of certain reſolutions entered into by the ſaid houſe of repreſentatives on the 23d of the ſame month, which were read by order, and are as they ſeverally follow, viz.

NEWCASTLE, *upon Delaware, October* 25, 1773.

SIR,

"The houſe of repreſentatives of the freemen of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware, have the honour to encloſe you a copy of certain reſolutions entered into by them on Saturday the 23d inſtant. The cauſe which gave riſe to theſe reſolves, and the reaſons on which they are founded, are ſo fully manifeſted, as well in the reſolves themſelves as in the circular letters to the ſpeakers of the ſeveral houſes of repreſentatives of the Britiſh colonies on this continent from the honourable aſſemblies of Virginia, Rhode Iſland, and Maſſachuſetts Bay, which this houſe reſts aſſured you have received, that it ſeems unneceſſary to add any thing farther on that head. As a plan for abridging the American colonies of Britiſh liberties ſeems not only to have been adviſed and adopted, but ſteadily purſued by the Britiſh miniſtry, the mode pointed out for uniting our counſels for our mutual ſafety, appeared to this houſe to be wiſe and ſalutary, and was therefore chearfully embraced. The very great regard entertained for your honourable aſſembly, and an earneſt deſire to be favoured with their advice and aſſiſtance in their general cauſe, have induced this houſe to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to lay their reſolves, as early as you can, before the repreſentatives for your colony.

Signed by order of the HOUSE,

CÆSAR RODNEY, Speaker."

Counties on DELAWARE, *in the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Saturday, October* 23, 1773.

On motion of Mr. Read,

Ordered, that the ſeveral letters from the reſpective ſpeakers of the houſe of burgeſſes in the colony of Virginia, the houſe of deputies in the colony of Rhode Iſland, and the houſe of repreſentatives in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, with the ſeveral reſolves encloſed, be read the ſecond time. *Which was done accordingly.*

And the houſe taking the ſame into conſideration, reſolved itſelf into a grand committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. M'Kean took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. M'Kean reported from the committee that they had directed him to make the following report of the houſe, viz. Whereas the ſpeaker of the late aſſembly preſented to the houſe ſeveral letters, which he received during the receſs of the houſe, one from the truly patriotic houſe of burgeſſes of his Majeſty's antient dominion of Virginia, encloſing a copy of certain reſolutions entered into by them on the 12th of March laſt, one from the honourable houſe of deputies of the colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, encloſing certain reſolutions entered into by them on the 7th of May laſt, and one from the free and ſpirited houſe of repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, encloſing certain reſolutions entered into by them on the 28th of May laſt, and requeſting that a committee of this houſe may be appointed to communicate, from time to time, with the correſponding committees appointed by the ſaid aſſemblies, and named in their ſaid reſpective reſolves. And whereas this houſe is of opinion that the meaſures adopted by the aforeſaid aſſemblies, and propoſed to this, are very ſalutary and highly neceſſary at this time, when the rights and liberties of all appear to be ſyſtematically invaded;

Reſolved, that this houſe have a very grateful ſenſe of the obligations they are under to the houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, for the vigilance, firmneſs, and wiſdom, which they have diſcovered at all times in ſupport of the rights and liberties of the American colonies, and do heartily concur with them in their ſaid judicious and ſpirited reſolves.

Reſolved, that a ſtanding committee of correſpondence and enquiry be appointed, to conſiſt of five members, any three of whom may be a quorum, whoſe buſineſs ſhall be to obtain the moſt early and authentic intelligence of all ſuch acts and reſolutions of the Britiſh parliament, or proceedings of adminiſtration, as may relate to, or affect, the Britiſh colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correſpondence and communication with our ſiſter colonies, reſpecting theſe important conſiderations, and the reſult of ſuch their proceedings from time to time to lay before the houſe.

Reſolved, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee that they do, without delay, inform themſelves particularly of the principles and authority on which was conſtituted a court of enquiry, held in Rhode Iſland, ſaid to be veſted with powers to tranſport perſons accuſed of offences committed in America to places beyond the ſeas to be tried.

Reſolved, that the ſaid committee be farther inſtructed to prepare and report to this houſe draughts of very reſpectful anſwers to the letters above mentioned; alſo a circular letter to the ſpeakers of the ſeveral houſes of aſſembly on this continent, encloſing the aforeſaid reſolves, and requeſting them to lay the ſame before their reſpective aſſemblies, in confidence that they will readily and chearfully comply with the well concerted and wiſe reſolves of the HOUSE of BURGESSES of VIRGINIA.

To which ſaid RESOLVES the HOUSE agreed, *nemine contradicente.*

Then the houſe immediately made choice of the following gentlemen to be the committee of correſpondence and communication with the other colonies: Mr. Speaker, George Read, Thomas M'Kean, John M'Kinly, and Thomas Robinſon, Eſquires.

A true copy.

DAVID THOMPSON, Clerk to the aſſembly.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Ingram, from Jamaica. About a week ago, in lat. 35, 38, long. 70, 30, he ſpoke the brig Peggy, Capt. Cunningham, of this port, from Virginia for Liſbon, who had ſprung a leak, and was obliged to throw upwards of 200 barrels of flour over board. Captain Ingram ſtaid by him 24 hours, in which time he ſtopped his leak, and ſaid he would go for Charleſtown, or the firſt port he could make.

A LETTER *on the* IMPROVEMENT *of the* MIND.

Addreſſed to a young LADY.

IF you, my dear, live to be at the head of a family, I hope you will conſider the prudent diſtribution of charitable gifts as a branch of œconomy, ſince the great duty of alms-giving cannot be truly fulfilled without a diligent attention ſo to manage the ſums you can ſpare, as to produce the moſt real good to your fellow creatures. It ſeems impoſſible to give rules for this, as every caſe is attended with a variety of circumſtances, that muſt all be conſidered. In general, charity is moſt uſeful when it is appropriated to animate the induſtry of the young, to procure ſome eaſe and comfort to old age, and to ſupport in ſickneſs thoſe whoſe daily labour is their only maintenance in health. They who are fallen into indigence from circumſtances of eaſe and plenty, and in whom education and habit have added a thouſand wants to thoſe of nature, muſt be conſidered with the tendereſt ſympathy by every feeling heart. To ſuch it is needleſs to ſay that the bare ſupport of exiſtence is ſcarcely a benefit, and that the delicacy and liberality of the manner in which relief is here offered, can alone make it a real act of kindneſs. In great families the waſte of proviſions, ſufficient for the ſupport of many poor ones, is a ſhocking abuſe of the gifts of providence; nor ſhould any lady thing it beneath her to ſtudy the beſt means of preventing it, and of employing the refuſe of luxury in the relief of the poor. Even the ſmalleſt families may give ſome aſſiſtance in this way, if care is taken that nothing be waſted.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 13.

This day was married, Mr. HENRY TAZEWELL to Miſs DOROTHY ELIZABETH WALLER.

Depreſs'd my muſe, unſtrung my lyre,
How can I DOLLY's praiſe rehearſe?
Or with a true poetic fire
Paint HENRY's worth in flowing verſe?
But ſtill to Heaven my pray'rs ſhall ſoar,
For bleſſings on the lovely pair:
Deſcend ſome kind celeſtial pow'r,
And make them thy peculiar care.
Benignant hail their nuptial day,
May ſorrow ne'er their bliſs deſtroy,
New charms in each—each day diſplay,
And crown their lives with love and joy.

This evening was brought to this city, from Norfolk, and ſafely conveyed to the Great Gaol, JOHN HIGHTOWER.

Arrived in James river the James, Sinclair, from Nevis, and the Chriſtie, Lee, from Glaſgow.

The Tom, Clarke, from York river, is arrived at Liverpool.

The piece ſigned EXPERIENCE *ſhall appear in our next.*

JUST arrived in the AMBUSCADE, Captain JOHN MUNNS, in York river, from London, about SEVENTY INDENTED SERVANTS,

MOSTLY TRADESMEN.

The SALE of which will commence at Newcaſtle on Friday the 21ſt of January, and continue until all are ſold. JOHN SYME.

KING & QUEEN, January 6, 1774.

I HAVE for ſale an officer's CLAIM to three thouſand acres of LAND.

2 M. ANDERSON, junior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro fellow who calls himſelf NORFOLK, he ſtutters much, appears to be about 30 years of age, and is 5 feet 8 inches high; has on planes waiſtcoat and breeches, has two ſhirts with him, and ſhoes and ſtockings. He ſays he belongs to John Blair, of Williamſburg. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges to

2* HENRY BATTE.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BURWELL.

CABIN POINT, December 27, 1773.

THIS is to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular who were so kind to assist me in my plan for executing my FULLING MILL, that it is now complete, and at work. All persons that are disposed to encourage this laudable undertaking I shall be obliged to for their favours. I advise the public that I have two looms at work that weave five quarter yard wide cloth, as it is much to the manufacturers advantage to have their cloth wove of that width. My price for weaving is 1s. a yard, filling, dying, dressing, &c. 1s. more for common cloth, but dearer for live colours. Those persons that dye their cloth in grain have it done much cheaper; all mixed cloths require nothing more than filling and dressing, which are done at a moderate price. Some time ago a person of the name of Willie set forth a small pamphlet, which any persons that are disposed to have cloth made would do well to attend to; but as it may not be in the power of every one to get them who may be desirous to have cloth made, I shall observe to those that it is very necessary to have the wool sorted, taking the fine from the coarse, young sheeps wool from old. After this is performed, let it be well washed and greased, then carded with a pair of coarse cards into large rolls or batts; these batts are to lie broke all to pieces by hand, and laid in a heap; you may break them as often as you please; the more your wool is mixed the evener and prettier the cloth will be when milled. After this operation, it is in order to be carded into rolls for spinning, which is to be a moderate twist for the warp, not too hard. The filling is to be spun as slack as you well can spin it; so that it bear winding it is sufficient. Those who chuse to weave it themselves should slay it thin, and not weave it too close. The opener the cloth is the more beautiful it will be when fulled. All persons that send their yarn to me may depend on the utmost punctuality, and that their instructions shall be duly observed. I am the public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

*** It is to be observed that I work for ready money only; and that any person who wants to be supplied with wool may have it of me.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro man who calls himself MOODY, and sometimes MOSES, he appears to be about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; has on a green coat and waistcoat, old cloth breeches, oznabrig shirt, shoes and stockings, and a hat. He says he belongs to Miss Elizabeth Mingaim, who lives upon Poquoson, between York and Hampton. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay the necessary charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of December, a Negro man named TOBY, an old fellow, his beard is grey, but not his head, which is partly bald; he has a yellowish complexion. Had on, when he went away, common Negro cloathing, a new pair of shoes, in common, wears leather about his legs; he took with him sundry other clothes; Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and brings or contrives him to me, shall have a good reward, besides what the law allows, if taken out of the county of Brunswick.

3 JAMES ADAMS.

PRINCE GEORGE, January 2, 1774.

THOSE who have accounts against the estate of Capt. Theodorick Munford, deceased, are desired to send them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, as soon as possible; and as I am desirous of settling the affairs of that estate finally, I must inform those indebted to it, that unless they discharge their respective balances immediately, I shall find myself under the disagreeable necessity of using compulsary means, as greater indulgence has been granted them already, than the creditors of the estate will allow. 2 THEODORICK BLAND.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George two Negro men, one of whom calls himself DAVY; he appears to be about 25 years of age, is about 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, and had on a broadcloth coat, red waistcoat, duffil breeches, cotton gambadoes, shoes and stockings, and a hat. The other calls himself SAM; he appears to be about 20 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 inches and a half high, and has on an old blue Newmarket coat, cotton waistcoat and breeches, a red under waistcoat, shoes and stockings, and a striped Holland shirt. They say they belong to Griffin Stith, in Northampton. The owner is desired to take them away, and pay charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Pianketank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 23, 1773.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having examined the Treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared them with their proper vouchers, find they are fairly and justly stated. The balance of the public account now in the Treasurer's hands we find to be £.8308 2 11¾. Of the old treasury notes, we have burnt and destroyed £.8652 3 3. Of those issued in 1769, the sum of £.1580; and of those issued in 1771, the sum of £.4536. The Treasurer produced to us the several balances still due to the public, and they remain in his hands, to be accounted for at a future day.

LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
BEN: WALLER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro man named TOBY; he appears to be about 60 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and says he belongs to James Adams, in Brunswick. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to 3* HENRY BATTE.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree. CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of [illegible]es, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber,

THOMSON MASON.

TAKEN up, in Orange, on Swift Run, a small bay mare, with a small bell on, has a small star in her forehead, is docked, and branded on the near shoulder [illegible], and an underkeel in the right ear; she trots and gallops. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JEREMIAH HANE.

VIRGINIA, sc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol October 23, 1773.

William Goosley, plaintiff, against Mess. Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, of London, merchants, Thomas Adams, Sampson Matthews, and George Matthews, Patrick Coutts, Amos and James Ladd, William Acrill, Ryland Randolph, Major Wilcox and company, Thomas Stewart, James Watt, Meriwether Smith, William Smith, Carter Braxton, Corbin Griffin, Samuel Griffin, and William Griffin, defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, being beyond sea, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the said Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; that the said defendants, Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of Henrico, in the county of Henrico, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg.

BEN: WALLER.

At a GENERAL COURT, *held at the* CAPITOL November 6, 1773.

James Campbell, Archibald Campbell, James Parker, William Atcheson, Thomas Newton, executors, &c. of Robert Tucker, deceased, and John Hunter, plaintiffs, against Thomas Willison, Alexander M'Swain, and Archibald Ritchie, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants Willison and M'Swain being beyond sea, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said Willison and M'Swain in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; that the said defendants, Willison and M'Swain, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be, within 15 days, inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of St. [illegible]e, in the county of Essex, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Willis[illegible]burg.

BEN: WALLER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose, of Amherst, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal title.

tf THOMAS LOMAX.

AS *I intend to leave this colony some time in* January *next*, it is earnestly requested that those who may have any demands against my father's estate will produce their accounts to the commissioners appointed by the court of Orange to settle them, on or before the 15th of January next. No claims whatever can be attended to after that time.

3 JAMES MARSHALL.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FOR SALE,

AT OUR STORE IN NORFOLK,

OZNABRIGS, saddlery, low priced hats, and checks in assorted packages, Cadiz salt, Barbados and Grenada rum, Barbados spirit, choice Lisbon wine in quarter casks, Madeira wine in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, of sterling, New York, and Virginia quality; also coffee, ginger, pimento, Muscovado sugar, logwood, earthen ware, and European made cordage.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

*** *Our brig* BETSEY, *Capt.* Solomon Edey, *will sail for* Madeira *in fourteen days, and return directly to* Norfolk: *Any of our friends, or those connected with the house of Mess.* Lamar, Hill, Bissett, *and company, will oblige us by their orders for* WINES *by her.*——NORFOLK, November 20, 1773.——

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.